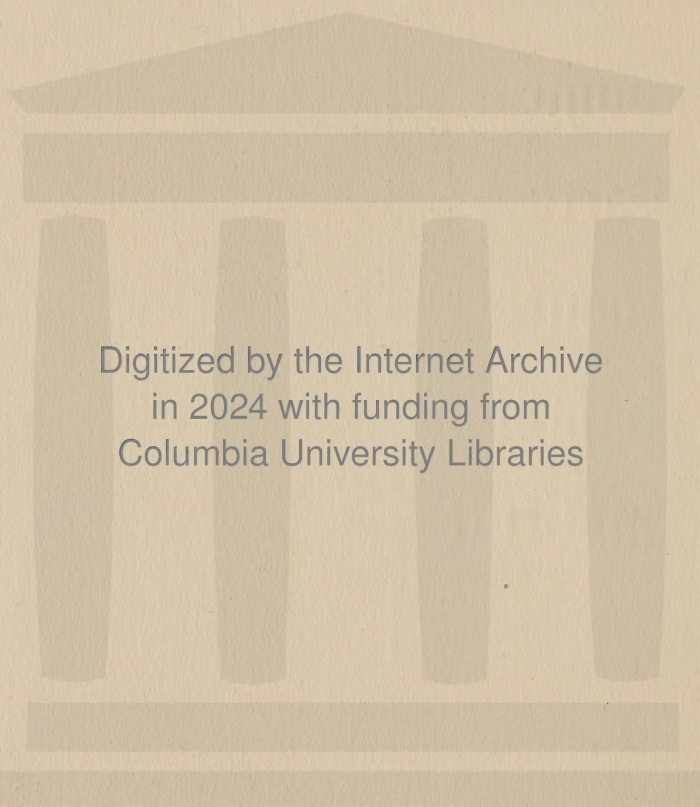


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Some
Facts
About
Hampton
Institute

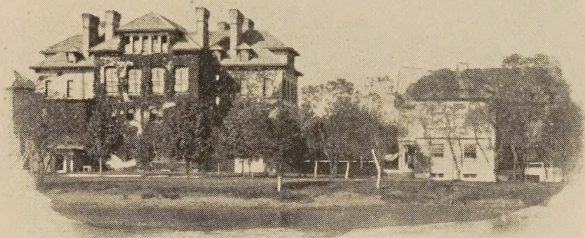


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Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA



ACADEMIC HALL AND SCIENCE BUILDING

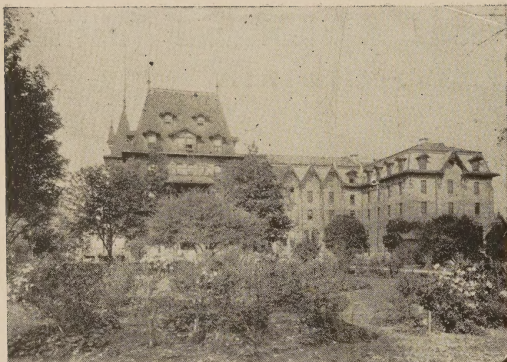
Hampton Institute, which was founded by General S. C. Armstrong

Location in 1868, is beautifully situated on an arm of Hampton Roads, near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. There are gathered here some seven hundred and fifty Negro and Indian young men and women and nearly four hundred Negro children from the neighborhood.

The sixty buildings include, besides dormitories and recitation halls, a library, church, hospital, gymnasium, a saw and planing mill, workshops, and a building devoted to agriculture and domestic science.



MEMORIAL CHURCH

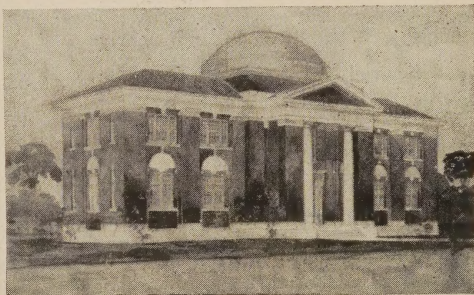


VIRGINIA AND CLEVELAND HALLS

The aim of the
Aim Hampton School
 is to train its pupils in such ways as will prepare them to be of the most service to their own people. By the education of the head, the hand and the heart Hampton equips its graduates for lives of usefulness. It is expected that whatever a student gains at

Hampton he is to pass on into other lives. It is hoped that he will stimulate his people to better ways of living, and aid in making the community in which he lives intelligent, self-supporting and Christian. The thought of Hampton is "Service Our Mission."

The religious influence is purely undenominational, but actively and practically Christian. Service is held every Sunday in Memorial Church, and prayers every evening in Cleveland Hall Chapel. A Sunday school for Bible study, and various organizations for mutual helpfulness and missionary work are a part of the system.



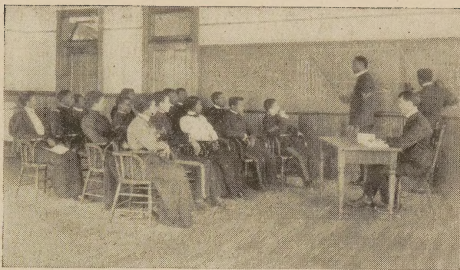
HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Institute
Departments has academic,
normal, business,
trade, agriculture and domestic-
science courses, with both day
and night classes.

The Academic Department
consists of the Senior, Middle
and Junior classes. The Normal

Department is open to academic graduates of Hampton and other schools of equal
grade. Its work is of a high order, carefully arranged to prepare students for supe-
rior positions in the teaching profession.

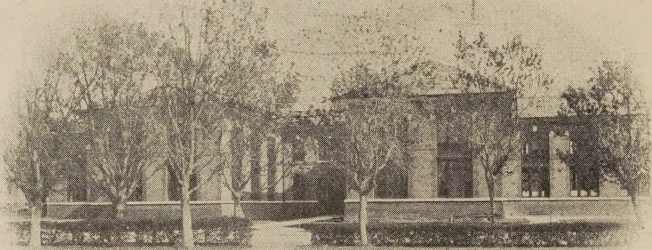
The Whittier day school gives instruction to four hundred Negro children
from the neighborhood, in the usual primary studies, and in kindergarten work and
manual training, including cooking, sewing and gardening. This school is also
used as a practice school for the Normal Department.



SENIOR ACADEMIC CLASS



WHITTIER PRACTICE SCHOOL



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE BUILDING

Domestic Science

In this department the young women are prepared to teach their people the art of home making, sewing, dressmaking, laundering, cooking and housekeeping.

A special course prepares advanced pupils for the position of matron, lady principal or domestic-science instructor.



CLASS IN COOKING



CLASS IN SEWING



CLASS IN DAIRYING

equipped for class-room, laboratory, farm-engineering, dairying and greenhouse work, and has several farms and orchards where the students have instruction and practice. A model four-acre farm is carried on by the students to show how a family may support themselves on this amount of land. Two greenhouses, forty acres of lawns, roads and flower beds, and two farms of 750 acres, equipped with stock, buildings and farming implements, furnish opportunity for practical work outside the class-room.

The four hundred children at the Whittier School and the young women of the academic classes have individual gardens which they cultivate. Dairying and poultry raising are taught to young women as well as to young men.



CLASS IN AGRICULTURE

Hampton emphasizes agricultural training.

A majority of the Negro race, as well as many of the Indians, must get their support from the soil. It is important that they should be intelligent farmers if they are to succeed. The Agriculture Department is

The Trade Department includes courses in carpentry, bricklaying, **Trades** plastering, painting, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, machine work, steam engineering, tailoring, shoe and harness making, tinsmithing, upholstering and printing.

A trade course usually occupies three years—the first in the trade school; the second in one of the productive industries, where the student gets an idea of the commercial value of his work; and the third in the trade school again, where the

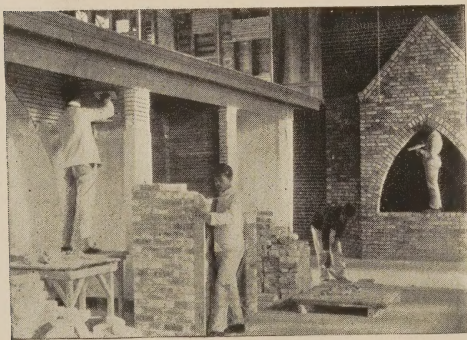
course is completed.

Besides offering opportunities for teaching the student the market value of his work, the productive industries, including the various shops, two large farms and the boarding departments, make possible the enforcement of Hampton's principle of self-help.

Thus from all these departments Hampton sends out yearly to the South and West young people educated as teachers, trade and agricultural instructors, skilled mechanics and farmers, and young women trained in domestic science and home making.



CLASS IN CARPENTRY



CLASS IN BRICKLAYING



INDIAN TEPEES

Hampton has sent out over eleven hundred graduates, of whom sixty per cent. are teaching, while at least six thousand undergraduates have gone out to prove the value of their industrial training. Over eighty per cent. of those who have taken trades are either practicing or teaching them. Eighty-seven per cent. of Hampton's returned Indians are reported as doing well.

Wherever Hampton graduates have gone, landholding has increased and crime has correspondingly decreased.



HOME OF AN INDIAN GRADUATE

Needs

Industrial education demands large outlay, and Hampton is, to a great extent, dependent upon its friends. Contributions for endowment are solicited, also gifts of money for the equipment of buildings, for scholarships and for general expenses.



A NEGRO CABIN



HOMES OF NEGRO GRADUATES

SCHOLARSHIPS

Permanent Academic,	\$2,000
Permanent Industrial,	800
Annual Academic,	70
Annual Industrial,	30

H. B. FRISSELL,	Principal
ALEXANDER PURVES,	Treasurer
H. B. TURNER,	Chaplain



Hampton Institute
Press.
Hampton, Va.

